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Praechter's *Tabula* of Cebes *Cebetis Tabula*. Recensuit Carolus Praechter. Lipsiae in Aedibus B. G. Teubneri. 1893. 60 Pf.

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of the poet Lucilius 651/103. Sometimes the honour was accepted, and the money declined.

§ 8. *Funus censorium* = *amplissimum* = *imperatorium*. Contrary to the opinion of Nipperdey and Becker, the *funus censorium* was carried out by the consuls or duoviri. The expression dates from Augustus, who wished to be buried in a censor's robe.

§ 9. Documenta, 17 pages; chiefly from the *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

The article in the *Dictionary of Antiquities* follows Marquardt (*Privatleben*² i. 350 sq.) in regarding the funerals of Syphax and Perseus as *funera publica*; the f. censorium being the magistrate's funeral of highest grade; but Marquardt adds that the f. c. was not due to the censor's edict. Vollmer thinks the story about Valerius Poplicola is due to Valerius Antias and consequently

untrustworthy as far as any *vote* of the people is concerned; and, with reference to Menenius, he utterly discredits Dion. Hal. (6, 76). This is the weak part of the treatise, and we must regard the *funus publicum* and *collaticium* as still confused. Military funerals, both of privates and officers, were not necessarily *publica*; the *senatus consultum* is the decisive thing; often, as in the case of Hirtius and Pansa, the funeral was both *militare* and *publicum*. As to Syphax and Perseus, their funerals were in a sense public, but Vollmer is right in separating them from the ordinary class. The value of his treatise is conditioned by the importance of the subject; but at any rate the author seems to have exhausted the topic.

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PRAECHTER'S TABULA OF CEBES.

Cebetis Tabula. Recensuit CAROLUS PRAECHTER. Lipsiae in Aedibus B. G. Teubneri. 1893. 60 Pf.

THIS little edition contains within brief compass the results of much industry and learning. A preface of eleven pages discusses the relationship of the MSS., in regard to which the editor substantially agrees with Müller, except that he refuses to consider the Vatican codex as the archetype of the second class of MSS. A full apparatus criticus accompanies the text, which is followed by a brief index of non-classical words and usages likely to furnish evidence as to the date of composition of the *Tabula*. A single point of interest may be referred to. In section 3 of chapter 26 it is said of the individual who has triumphed over 'the greatest beasts' (meaning Ignorance and Error and the like) οὐ μὴ διοκληθήσεται οὐδὲν οὔτε ὑπὸ Ὀδύνης... οὔτε ὑπὸ ἄλλου κακοῦ οὐδενός. ἀπάντων γὰρ κυριεύει καὶ ἐπάνω πάντων ἐστὶ τῶν πρό-

τερον αὐτὸν λυπούντων καθάπερ οἱ ἐχιόδηκτοι (so A, but Praechter adopts Casaubon's conjecture ἐχιοδεῖται). τὰ γὰρ θηρία δήπου τὰ πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους κακοποιούντα μέχρι θανάτου ἐκείνους οὐ λυπεῖ διὰ τὸ ἔχειν ἀντιφάρμακον τοῦτο (for which οὔτω is read by Praechter after Schweighäuser). Praechter's note on this passage is as follows: 'An fuit apud veteres opinio eos qui serpentis morsui supervixissent, ab eius bestiae impetu immunes esse? Quod si testimoniis confirmetur, ut ἐχιόδηκτοι sic statim τοῦτο (ex ἐχιόδηκτοι intell. τὸ δεδῆχθαι) servari possit.' This suggested interpretation of the reading of the MSS. so plainly suits the whole context of the passage that it can hardly fail to be right. Mithridates is said to have fortified himself against poison by the abundant use of the homoeopathic method: can any one supply a specific illustration of a similar belief in regard to the bite of snakes?

J. ADAM.

FROEHDE ON DE NOMINE OF PROBUS.

Valerii Probi de nomine libellum Plinii Secundi doctrinam continere demonstratur. Scripsit OSCAR FROEHDE. Commentatio NO. LXX. VOL. VIII.

ex supplemento undevicesimo Annalium Philologicorum seorsum expressa. 8vo. Pp. 159-203. Leipzig: Teubner, 1892. M. 1, 20.

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